

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 64

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

COLOSSEUM.  
Broadway and Thirty-fourth street.—PARIS BY NIGHT.  
Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.  
Corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—  
LEAHY V. at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Signola.  
Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.  
No. 200 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.  
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL.  
Sixteenth street.—BEGONE DULL CARE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Macabre. Matinee at 2 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE.  
Eighty street, between Second and Third avenues.—  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.  
Broadway.—THE SHAUGHRAUN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Boncourt. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.  
Broadway, corner of Broadway and Third street.—  
LEAHY V. at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallack. Matinee at 2 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.  
Broadway, corner of Third street.—THE WATER MELON MAN and KIDNAPED, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.  
No. 204 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

ROMAN HIPPODROME.  
Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue.—FEDE-  
TRATISM. Professor Weston.

THEATRE COMIQUE.  
No. 314 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

STADI THEATRE.  
BOWERY.—ORPHEUS AND EUPHROSINE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.  
No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.  
Fulton avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.  
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Dan Bryant. Matinee at 2 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE.  
Fourth street.—FRODO PROU, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Miss Lina May.

PARK THEATRE.  
Broadway.—French Opera House.—GROFLE GROSSE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Miss Coralie Geo. Grof. Matinee at 2 P. M.

NELSON'S.  
Broadway.—CORD AND CHEESE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.  
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE BIG RO-  
MANCE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Lewis, Miss Davenport, Mr. Gilbert. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.  
Fourth street.—THOMAS' FIRST PIANO CONCERT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE.  
Fourth street.—ELIZABETH, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Miss Adelaide Ristori.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cloudy, with rain or snow and colder temperature.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were higher. Gold was firm at 115. Money on call loaned at 3 and 5 per cent. Foreign exchange dull.

A LITTLE METHODIST RELIGION, according to our cable despatches, is mistaken for insanity in England.

ANOTHER DISTRESSING DISASTER at sea is reported, the bark Giovanni, from Palermo for Boston, being wrecked at Highland Light, Massachusetts. Sixteen men perished within four hundred yards of the shore.

THE WAR IN SPAIN forms the theme of a very interesting letter from Estella, which we print this morning. It is a full and brilliant account of the desperate battle of Lacer. Both the Spanish armies were in the field and there was hard fighting, which always makes agreeable reading.

LITTLE RHODY will not brook federal interference, and somehow or other war seems imminent between the State and the United States. We deprecate hostilities, first of all because the State is scarcely large enough for two armies, however small; though it must be confessed that Governor Howard's bellicose message is pleasant reading in these piping times of peace.

THE STOCKS CASE reveals some queer notions of official duty, not the least curious of which is the anxiety of the police to prove that the deceased man was intoxicated at the time he was arrested. Had the officers cared to inquire into his condition before his commitment the Coroner would not now be compelled to resort to the humiliating necessity of advertising for the testimony of citizens.

THE REMOVED DIFFERENCES between England and Russia are revived by the reports of the *Englishman*, a trustworthy newspaper in India, that all the troops in that country are ordered to be ready for active service, the surmise being that they are to be used in Europe and not in Asia. War was repeatedly threatened—first, on account of Russia's declaration as to the neutrality of the Black Sea in 1870, and later because of Khivan complications; but England has not been in a hurry to fight and it is likely that something of greater importance than the waning influence at Constantinople must occur before we shall see English armies in the field.

## "Let Us Have Peace!"

Now that Congress—the last republican Congress before the expiration of President Grant's eight years—has adjourned, without placing in his hands any new offensive weapons against the South, it would be wise for him to avail himself of this pause in the storm to take observations for ascertaining his official latitude and longitude, and find how far he has drifted from his course amid the buffeting of political waves and weather. He has not sailed by his original chart. The fervent and patriotic aspiration with which he closed his first letter of acceptance became a popular motto in that political campaign; but, although it was then taken as a promise, it has not yet been fulfilled as a prophecy. But it is the wisest of all the recorded sayings of General Grant; and, had his administration been conducted in its spirit, he might have been the most admired of our Presidents since Washington. He could have undertaken no nobler task than that of pacifying and tranquillizing the country, pouring balm into the still bleeding wounds of the civil war, healing differences among his countrymen and restoring the old bonds of fraternal affection. Had it been apparent throughout his administration that this was his sincere and settled aim, the most indulgent judgment would have passed on the occasional mistakes incident to his want of civil experience, and he might have given a conspicuous exemplification of that noble sentiment of Milton—"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

It is not yet too late for the President to return to that wise and magnanimous policy foreshadowed by his celebrated motto, but not realized in practice. In fact, it is the only resource now left him for re-establishing his popularity. The failure of the Force bill and the House resolutions respecting Louisiana and Arkansas have taken out of his hands all means of success in a contrary policy. Peace by the agency of the sword is not in his power, and it only remains for him to tranquillize the country by magnanimity and the arts of conciliation. The policy recommended in that wild despatch of Sheridan, the policy of treating the Southern whites as "banditti," and making short work of their opposition by sheer military vigor, is rendered impossible by the defeat of the Force bill and the passage of the Louisiana and Arkansas resolutions; and since every other road is blocked we hope he will at last try the effect of kindness and moral influence. Quiet and silent agencies are, after all, the most powerful as well as the most salutary. The desolating effect of earthquakes and convulsions of nature cannot be compared with the gentle, genial influence of the sun which releases ice-bound capacities of vegetation and covers the world with verdure, beauty and gladdening harvests. In the moral and political world, as in the natural, the most potent influences are the gentlest. The propagation of Christianity changed the face of the world. The quiet growth of modern commerce has enlisted great interests on the side of peace and diminished the temptations to desolating wars. Public opinion has become more powerful than fleets and armies. The ballot box is a substitute for violent revolutions. The universal diffusion of a taste for luxuries subverted the feudal system and the institutions of the Middle Ages and changed hosts of military retainers into industrious artisans. If, at the close of our civil war, Congress had at once released Southern estates from threatened confiscation, enabling the owners to give security for loans of money from Northern capitalists, the wheels of Southern industry would have been set promptly in motion and the general eagerness to recover lost wealth would have supplanted political discontent. The surest way to hush civil turmoil is by giving the people objects of interest and occupation fitted to absorb their attention and withdraw it from political controversies. Even modern despots understand this, and there is no stronger proof of the sagacity of the two Napoleons than their attempts to occupy Frenchmen with the adornment of their capital and other works calculated to draw off their attention from politics. Unfortunately, the policy of President Grant has tended to engross the Southern mind with irritating questions which are a legacy of the war. After a great civil war the wisest policy is one of forgetfulness, which turns attention to the future and spreads a mantle of oblivion over the past.

No man in the country had a clearer perception of this vital truth than General Grant had for the first two years after the surrender of Lee. There is no part of his career on which his countrymen look with greater pride and admiration than his magnanimous bearing toward the conquered South while his military laurels were yet fresh; and if the noble sentiments which then inspired him had been steadily cherished in his political administration he would have filled one of the purest and brightest pages in American history. Those sentiments were equally creditable to his head and his heart, and he still retained them when the glittering and seductive prize of the Presidency was first placed within his reach. His letter of acceptance, in response to the Chicago nomination in 1868, was conceived in the spirit of a patriot and a man of sagacity, and it that memorable wish, "Let us have peace," had been firmly acted upon in his practical politics, the country would have been spared these six years of civil strife which leaves the South more distracted and unsettled than it was when President Grant came to the helm. He is now presented with a favorable opportunity for retracing his steps. Congress has refused to place in his hands the means of carrying out the "banditti" policy of Sheridan, and since it is in his power to achieve peace only by conciliation, let him, at last, try the efficacy of this noble method whose value he was among the first to recognize. It is impossible to exaggerate the applauding revision of popular feeling in his favor which would follow a decisive return to the spontaneous magnanimity which inspired the memorable wish we have quoted from his letter.

But what can he do at this late day? He can do much; he can do everything. Let him dismiss every carpet-bagger who holds a federal office in the Southern States, and fill their places with moderate, judicious citizens who enjoy the respect and confidence of their respective communities. In selecting such citizens let him indeed

make sure that they loyally accept the results of the war and that their local influence will be exerted to soothe asperities and reconcile the Southern people to the new order of things. He will have no difficulty in finding such men for every office, and nothing would so cultivate respect for the federal authority as to have all his local agents in the South men of high standing in their own States. Through such officers the President could easily wipe away threatened disturbance in the land by a moral influence which would arbitrate differences, inculcate forbearance on the part of the whites and give good counsel to the negroes. The federal officers in the South have heretofore fomented the jealousies of the colored population and been more willing to stir up strife than to allay it. Even with his present office-holders the President could keep peace in the South if he gave them to understand that they must act as friendly mediators between the two races and persuade them to mutual forbearance and wise indulgence. If the federal officers in the South were made to understand that it is their duty to close breaches and never to widen them a change would come over the whole spirit of Southern affairs. In Louisiana, for example, Packard and Casey had been instructed to act as arbitrators and forbidden to be partisans the quarrel in that State would not have grown to such formidable dimensions, and the administration would have escaped its most damaging controversy.

We think this an opportune occasion for advising the President to change his Southern policy. Even if the "banditti" idea were sound he has no means of pursuing it, and no future Congress will clothe him with powers which a Congress of his own party has denied. The wisest thing he can do is to go back to his original policy of peace and substitute healing moral influences for physical force. If he will do this he may recover his lost popularity, and retire from his great office two years hence with the respect and grateful appreciation of all his countrymen.

## Our Public Institutions.

If we accomplished only a little actual reform every time that happy achievement is attempted it would not be long until such abuses as that of which we are now complaining would soon become impossible. We refer, of course, to the Stockvis outrage. In any other country so marked a wrong is not possible at any time. Here it happens because the people are long suffering and official responsibility is limited. Perhaps a hundred other cases, equally flagrant, are committed by each of our police justices in the course of a year. Very few, indeed, come to the public knowledge out of the many cases which are heard in the police courts each day, and this Stockvis outrage shows that there is recklessness and inhumanity outside of the police courts as well as in them. The police and the officers on Blackwell's Island are dishonored in this transaction as well as Justice Flammer, and the whole machinery by which the city is governed has been brought into discredit. If such an abuse as the arrest of Stockvis and his detention without medical inquiry can be committed by the police in the first instance and perpetuated in the courts and in the prison, there is no telling where the wrongs may end. This case seems to suggest that our whole municipal machinery is rotten. At any rate investigation is imperatively required. The *HERALD* is making an investigation on its own account, the first fruits of which will be read with interest this morning; but there must be public action as well as public knowledge. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction must take up the matter and make a searching inquiry into the management of all the institutions under their charge and displace all reckless and incompetent nurses and officials. We believe that our hospitals and other public institutions are full of incompetent officers. We know that many of the clerks in the police courts cannot spell. Most of these men, both in the institutions and the courts, have been placed in positions, not because they are qualified to perform the duties of their office, but through political influence. Depending on the same influence which placed them in office to keep them there, they are reckless and even inhuman, as was revealed by the Stockvis case, the Collins case and many others. Let us have a complete overhauling of all our institutions, so that fresh outrages may become impossible, while kindness and humanity and justice shall no longer be discredited in their servants.

## The Common Sense of Rapid Transit.

A correspondent in yesterday's *HERALD*, commenting upon our suggestion that the Greenwich Street Elevated Railway should be extended to the Harlem depot, accepts it as the cheapest and most direct way of attaining rapid transit. He advises that this railway be extended to Forty-second street and Ninth avenue; let it come down Forty-second street, which is wide, and there connect with the Vanderbilt trains. We do not care which street is adopted. It would be a pity to spoil Forty-second street, which is one of the widest avenues of the city, and makes a fine open access to the depot, by running a railway over it. The natural connection would be in the rear of the depot, along Forty-fourth or Forty-fifth street. It might run down Thirty-third street and connect with the tunnel which now exists, and which can be used for purposes of steam travel. However, these are minor points. The true way to achieve rapid transit now is to make a connection between the Elevated Railway and the Harlem depot, and whether it is made on Forty-second, Thirty-third or Forty-fourth street is of no consequence, so long as we establish the fact that there can be steam communication between the Battery and Westchester county. Yesterday another meeting of the Citizens' Association was held, and additional steps were taken to advance the project.

MAJOR DELANEY, a colored orator from South Carolina, lectured last evening at the Cooper Institute, on "The Relations of the Races in the South." It was a rather unique presentation of the case, and will command respect on account of its source.

THE CENTENAL PREPARATIONS continue, the appropriations made by Congress, though much reduced from the original estimates, giving a new impetus to the work. The action of our government gives more encouragement to those who are so earnestly laboring to make the Exhibition a grand national success.

## Sympathy with a Distinguished Statesman.

The Hon. John Kelly, King of Tammany, is now in the full enjoyment of the honors and the cares of royalty. He must feel, like many rulers who have gone before him, that no head lies more uneasily than that which wears the crown. His first essay in government was to elevate to the Mayoralty his bosom friend, William H. Wickham. Those who know the real nature of the relation which culminated in Mr. Wickham's election may well believe that nothing is more beautiful in the history of friendship than the devotion of the Tammany King to his henchman. Now, if all is true that we hear, this henchman is not as docile as a confiding sovereign could expect. In many of his appointments the Mayor has followed his own judgment, not even consulting the King. This is something out of keeping with all the traditions of Tammany discipline. Mr. Kelly had a great triumph with his Legislature in Albany in securing Mr. Kernan. In New York there has been no such success. The painful thought is that the Tammany braves—faithful followers of the old flag—instituting holding Mr. Kelly responsible for the very things he does not do. Naturally enough, the most natural thing to a monarch, under these circumstances, would be to disavow all responsibility for these political transactions. For a king to express any doubt as to his power is to abdicate, and Mr. Kelly, with true royal instinct, chooses rather to accept in silence the reproaches of his followers than to lay down the crown.

But even from the best of kings there will be a murmur if all things do not go well. Take the case of the Commissioner of Public Works. No one, we believe, questions that General Fitz John Porter will make a good officer. If the patronage of New York were distributed for the purpose of securing efficient public servants there would be no question as to this nomination. Mr. Kelly has publicly avowed himself as in favor of it, but somehow the boys cannot understand it. General Porter was an officer in the army—a major general—a friend of the high controlling spirits of the Manhattan Club, a democrat who drinks champagne and wears kid gloves and clothes himself in purple and fine linen. There are many democrats of the same school in Tammany Hall, but we are bound to say that the proportion is very small when compared with the rank and file of the organization. Consequently, that large class of long-headed and shrewd statesmen—of which Mr. Justice Quinn, who views "with alarm the growth of the German power in this country of ours," may be called the representative—cannot understand the policy of giving this office to a gentleman who was never heard of in Tammany Hall until he was offered the richest place in its gift. There is a wide gap between General Fitz John Porter and Tipperary Mike, and John Kelly is shrewd enough to know that in managing the affairs of Tammany Hall Tipperary Mike is a more efficient element than the accomplished officer whom he has honored with his patronage.

Restless democrats in Albany are also poking bills at the Assembly for the "reorganization of New York" of which John Kelly does not approve. One proposes this plan, a second proposes another plan. If this spirit of mutiny continues we shall have the whole organization of Tammany tumbling about our ears. Something should be done to restore harmony. It is not a pleasant outlook for the next two years to have these misunderstandings. Only two months ago nothing was rosier than the political heavens of Tammany Hall. Tweed in prison, Sweeney in exile, Sharkey in Havana, Field and Genet and the remainder wandering in Continental capitals, and the late statesmen of the Tammany régime who had escaped indictment steadily at work on the Fourth avenue improvement earning a precarious two dollars a day, and nothing remained but for John Kelly and his tribe to enter into the land and occupy it. There was a little disappointment about "Jimmy" Hayes, to be sure, and that distinguished statesman, John Morrissey, was said to be moping in his tent. But beyond this all was serene. But the clouds came from all directions. Governor Tilden quarrels with Mayor Wickham, Mayor Wickham cannot manage Green, and Green defies the head of every other department in New York. Senator Fox is bungling about Albany with all manner of bills, and instead of a hard-fisted representative democrat as Commissioner of Public Works, who knows the people and who understands the wants of the democracy, we have an anointed major general from the perfumed chambers of the Manhattan Club, who does not know whether Mullingar is in the north or the south of Ireland. Yet for all this John Kelly is responsible in the eyes of his followers. Certainly no monarch ever needed the sympathy of his friends more earnestly than the ruler of Tammany Hall, and it would not surprise us if the era of peace and good feeling and bosom friendship which came with the new year would break out into Donnybrook Fair before the arrival of St. Patrick's Day.

## Our Relations with Spain.

As we understand the policy of the administration in dealing with Alfonso, the new King of Spain, it is this:—Spain has promised to pay America an indemnity amounting to eighty thousand dollars in gold for the execution of our fellow-citizens at Santiago de Cuba, payable in three instalments. The American government recognizes Alfonso as the lawful King of Spain and directs Minister Cushing to present his credentials to the Madrid Cabinet. We do not know whether we state the position exactly, but we are governed by the best information. It is an unseemly thing for the American government to enter into a dike with Spain. Remembering the profound feeling aroused at the time, the sums spent in fitting up the navy and our preparations for war, it is a surrender of our privileges and a lessening of our honor as a nation to accept, as a complete indemnity, eighty thousand dollars. It is a mistake to couple this with the recognition of the Spanish government. There is no nation whose friendship is of more importance to Alfonso than the United States. While we should not make it a point that any government should be republican, at the same time we should hesitate before giving the seal of approval to a military usurpation. We claim to be governed by representative forms and to base our authority upon the will of the people. We should insist,

therefore, that the people of Spain, by a solemn vote, should have accepted Alfonso as King before we hastened to treat with him as a legal monarch. We are republicans, and we should hesitate before covering with our sanction any violation of popular rights like the *coup d'état* of General Primo de Rivera.

## A Warlike Scene at Albany.

The present legislative session has been so infernally dull and stupid that the inquiry into the curiosities and mysteries of the new Capitol at Albany has proved a pleasant relief. The preposterous charges made against the Commissioners and others connected with the famous building destined one day to hold the assembled legislative wisdom of the State have been the spice of the session, and but for the meetings of the committees of investigation, growing out of these charges, the idle lobby and the weary legislators would ere this have been half dead with ennui. It was amusing to hear that so pious a Christian as Hamilton Harris had put the big stones of the Capitol into his pockets and carried them away; that so pure a philanthropist as Abe Van Vechten had raised to a premium the stock of an impoverished horse railroad, by the transportation of imaginary loads up State street hill; that the great champion of reform in the Senate, Daniel P. Wood, had smuggled into the Supply bill an unauthorized item of ten thousand dollars to pay his own appointee as superintendent of the new building that modest amount of salary for a year's services. The very extravagance of such accusations makes them the more diverting.

But, while the comical proceedings called "investigations" of these matters have afforded harmless recreation for the idle hours of legislators and lobbyists, the bearing of the fiery Brigadier General Batcheller before Senator King's committee this week proves that all persons do not enjoy the fun alike. There is a question of veracity between General Batcheller and Major General Daniel P. Wood, of Onondaga. The former declared that the conference committee did not insert the now famous ten thousand dollar item in last year's Supply bill. General Wood declared that the conference committee did insert it—after a fashion. That is to say, the item not being in the bill when the committee finally adjourned, General Wood asserts that he "went round" and got the assent of General Batcheller and some others of the committee to its subsequent insertion, if it was all right. This may be considered the lie circumstantial. General Batcheller has branded this statement as wholly false—the lie direct. So when the two generals met in the committee room on Wednesday last—their first personal encounter since their worldly warfare—they bit their thumbs at each other in the most gallant style. General Batcheller refused to testify before Senator King, who had expressed an opinion on the matter in controversy, and indignantly turned up his martial nose at the wily Syracuse Senator when the latter essayed to ask him questions. Indeed, he went so far as to allude to certain familiarity on the part of General Wood with the tricks and manipulations of the lobby, and cast into his teeth his alleged Third House record of 1859. This capped the climax. General Wood, we are told, "grew livid with rage." General Batcheller's eyes shot "withering glances" at his lead-colored antagonist. Every one in the committee room sprang to his feet, and Senator King shouted for the police. But "the storm rolled onward and disdained to strike." The livid warrior recovered his natural color and took his seat. The withering hero strode from the room and took the Saratoga train. So the doughty generals parted for the time and peace was restored. But it is to be hoped that at future meetings of the committee Senator King will be well guarded by police or United States troops, and that if blood must flow in the next encounter between the gallant generals it will only be from the nose.

THE CHURCH DISASTER.—The coroner's jury is still engaged in taking testimony in the case of the Duane street church disaster. Experts and others are examined as to the condition of the wall, and as to what was and what was not and what ought to have been done. But there are two facts that need no corroborative evidence. The wall of the Shaw Building fell, carrying with it the roof of the adjoining church, and several persons were killed and several injured. The proof is found in the ruins to-day and in the sad funeral processions a few days ago. Now the Superintendent of Buildings is an officer whose duty it was to prevent this accident, foreseen and almost certain as it was for six weeks. He neglected that duty and should have been removed from office within twelve hours of the occurrence of the calamity. If ever punishment first and investigation afterward can be justifiable it is justifiable in this case.

THE MEETING OF THE NEW SENATE yesterday was an event of unusual interest, and Senator Johnson received an ovation, in which the Vice President led. Bonquets were as abundant as the opera on the prima donna's night, and the new faces which have come on the scene were as fresh almost as the flowers. Among the new men there is none for whom it is possible to predict a brilliant career; but most of them promise to be useful, which is all the country will ask of them. Louisiana is already before the Senate in a resolution recognizing the Kellogg government, which was offered by Senator Morton, and it is not impossible that we shall have the views of Mr. Johnson on that question before the end of another week. The country evidently expects him to say something worthy of his fame, and he is likely to say it.

MR. PETTY, of Suffolk, has introduced a bill into the Assembly proposing to allow Mrs. Tilton to be a witness in the trial now pending in Brooklyn. Of the equity and justice of this bill there can be no possible question, but there may be a question as to whether it is wise to pass measures affecting the statute law of the land merely to accomplish individual results. There is every reason why Mrs. Tilton should be examined in a case involving her honor and the happiness of her children. But there might be instances where the privilege would be abused, where actions for criminal conversation would be instituted for the purposes of blackmail, and the wife would be a party in collusion with the husband to subject an innocent party to wrong. The measure is certainly worthy of serious consideration.

## A Question of Comity.

When Bidwell, the American citizen who was charged with swindling the Bank of England, escaped, he took refuge in Havana under the flag of Spain. There was no treaty of extradition between England and Spain. England had not even recognized the Spanish government, for Castelar was President and it was a republic. But the English authorities asked Spain, as an act of comity, to arrest Bidwell and send him back to London, which was done. He was tried and sentenced to imprisonment for life. England is a country so largely interested in commerce that any crime, like forgery, calculated to affect property interests, is looked upon as almost as grave as murder. Havana has now under its protection another American citizen, a refugee from this country, a condemned murderer, under sentence of death. Our relations with Spain are of an amicable character, for we have just recognized the Spanish government. Why, then, should not Alfonso send Sharkey, the murderer, back to New York? We have as much right to expect this from Spain as England had in the case of Bidwell. We have a better right, for in this instance it is a murderer who has escaped, and in the other it was simply a forger. Is it possible that the relations of our government with Spain are on so uncertain a foundation that we cannot receive from that country a comity extended to Great Britain? It would be very strange if the Bank of England has proved itself stronger than the American government.

THE NEW CATHOLIC SEES.—It is said that the Pope will create four new archiepiscopal provinces in North America at Easter, and that he will make Archbishop Manning a cardinal in England. This news is confirmed in a despatch from Rome. We trust that in this dispensation of infallible power His Holiness will not forget his faithful flock in the United States. The Pope has taken occasion to say publicly that in America the Catholic Church enjoys a freedom possessed in no other land. It is not fair to us to rate our churches with the Catholic missionary enterprises of Patagonia and New Zealand. If cardinals are necessary to Church discipline and dignity they are necessary in America. We do not wish to instruct His Holiness, but we cannot help thinking that if a cardinal's hat could be bestowed as a courtesy upon a young and rather indifferent priest, who had no claim to the office but that he was a prince and a cousin of the Emperor Napoleon, it certainly could be bestowed as a compliment to a nation.

JOHN MITCHELL'S POSITION is discussed in a letter from Dublin which we print this morning. The subsequent action of the English government gives especial importance to everything connected with his nomination and election, and the whole story is an interesting episode in the struggle for Irish nationality.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, is sojourning at the St. Nicholas Hotel.  
Professor O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, is residing at the Hoffman House.  
Senator Henry Cooper, of Tennessee, has apartments at the New York Hotel.  
An International Chamber of Commerce is one of the best of the new things projected.  
General Eugene A. Carr, United States Army, is quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel.  
Pay Inspector Gilbert E. Thurston, United States Navy, is stopping at the St. James Hotel.  
General David D. Colton, of California, is among the late arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.  
Congressman-elect George W. Hendee, of Vermont, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.  
Bismarck is said to be up and, now it is in front of Moltke's door that the doctor's horse gets rested.  
State Senator Roswell A. Parmenter, of Troy, arrived at the Coleman House last evening from Albany.  
"Bill for the regulation of attorneys practicing before Congress." Any reference in that to Vestibul Rex?  
Another way to dispense with cemeteries, even without cremation—take all the newly invented pills, and don't die.  
Maximilian Cartouche, descendant of Cartouche, the famous assassin, and himself the last of his family, died lately at Paris.  
Not much heard in these days of the marriage of Alfonso with Montpensier's daughter; but nothing is said about the murder of Prem.  
In signing himself "Vestibul Rex," Sam Ward claims for himself the title of king of the lobby, and now there will be disputes about it.  
"Please don't," said Augustine Brohan, to a person who touched her foot under the table, "My heart is old and my boots are new."  
Cardinal Bonaparte went to the funeral of his brother in a Protestant church, and the people of the most hallowed piety disapproved.  
Ex-Congressman Richard C. Parsons, of Ohio, and Robert M. Knapp, of Illinois, arrived from Washington last evening at the Windsor Hotel.  
And now the Spanish authorities in Cuba are talking about vanditism. Strange how the neighboring nations pick up constitutional principles.  
Rev. William Hill, Baptist minister, recently defunct, left a last will and testament, in which he specifically proposes that "God shall kill the devil."  
Congressmen-elect James Buffinton, of Massachusetts, and George A. Bagley, of New York, and Delegate Martin Maginnis, of Montana, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.  
In the Carnival festivities at Berlin there was in the procession a car on which was dressed up the figure of Kullman. This car was drawn by men dressed as priests.  
Kakobum, the Fiji King, has been to Sydney, in Australia. There he saw a steam engine, and his reflection upon it was that "the white men have found out our ourselves."  
There is a school in Paris that was once called the Lycée Bonaparte, then Lycée Bourbon, then Lycée Condorcet. It is now Lycée Fontaines, and they propose to call it Lycée Racine.  
Herin correspondents of Vienna journals indicate Mr. Bennigsen as a possible successor of Bismarck, by the Chancellor's own designation. He is a Hanoverian, but hitherto a humanitarian of the great leader.  
Lovers of heroic romance will remember the famous Durandal, the sword of Roland, and will be pleased to hear that Heinrich, the former executioner at Paris, gave this fine name to the knife of his guillotine.  
Don Francisco d'Assises, the husband of Isabella and putative father of Alfonso, gave a dinner party in Paris lately, at which he said he should stay in Paris and not make any effort to take charge of the Spanish nation.  
Yesterday morning Hon. Reverdy Johnson called upon ex-President and Senator Johnson at his hotel in Washington, and accompanied him to the Capitol, arriving there a little before the time for him to enter the Senate. He took room in the rooming room of the Supreme Court, where he introduced him to Chief Justice Waite, who introduced him to the Associate Justices.  
While Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, and General Gordon, of Georgia, have gone North to stump New Hampshire for the coming election, the Vice President is preparing for a journey through the Southern States as soon as the senate adjourns. He means to visit Texas, and on his return, proposes to see for himself the greater part of the South.